
LONGACRE'S LEDGER

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Official Publication of the
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY
The "Fly-In Club"

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT

COLLECTORS SOCIETY

"The Fly-In Club"

P.O. Box 915

Palo Alto, CA 94302

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is to promote the study and collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

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ON THE COVER -

1865/4 Fancy 5

Numerous die lines are visible behind the eye, behind the first curl, and below the ear. These may be diagnostic. The horizontal of the 4 is visible to the left and right of the ball of the 5 (enlarged photo on page 2). This is a middle die state and shows a die crack from the top of the U in UNITED to the base of 18 in the date.

(courtesy David Hur, photo by Tom Mulvaney)

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FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

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ON THE COVER (CONT.) -

1865/4 Fancy 5



The date enlargement photo above shows that the front point of the 4 can be seen between the 6 & 5, from which the diagonal is visible up to the lower point of the upright of the 5. Both the cover photo and this photo are by Tom Mulvaney. (Courtesy David Hur)

PRESIDENTS REPORT -

Thank you all for renewing your membership this year. Your continued support for The Fly-In Club is needed to advance the collecting and study of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. As always, any articles that you may wish to contribute would be greatly appreciated.

As you may already know, Jim Johnson, former editor of Coin World's "Collector's Clearinghouse", passed away earlier this year. Jim was a pioneering student of Indian Cent varieties. To honor his achievements in Numismatics and Indian Cents in particular, we are naming our annual literary award after Jim.

Congratulations go to Chris Pilliod as the first recipient of The Jim Johnson Literary Award for his article "A Review of Doubled Dies in The Indian Cent Series". Members such as Chris, who contribute their knowledge and talents to this club, ensure its continued success.

To diverge slightly to a more numismatic note, in the February "Monthly Summary" of "The Coin Dealer Newsletter" was an article by myself titled "Flying Eagle and Indian Cents: American Classics". Those numismatists that had a chance to read it may have noted a paragraph dealing with the source of the bronze for the small cent from 1864 to 1877 which read as follows:

"Not all of the color variations of Mint State pieces are the result of their care and storage by their previous owners. The streaky toning seen on many early dates is a result of the Mint's source of the bronze; between 1864 and 1871, the stockpile of old Large Cents and Half Cents [redeemed as per the Mint act of 1857] were melted and recoinced into the Bronze Cent and the new Two Cent piece. The issues from these years usually show streaky 'woodgrain' toning due to improperly mixed tin and zinc alloy. From 1872 until 1877, The Mint, having no more Large cents to melt, resorted to melting the 1864-1871 Bronze Cent and Two Cent pieces to supply the coinage needs. The color of these issues can vary from bright gold to streaky red and brown. In 1878, the

Mint started to have outside manufacturers supply the cent planchets. This was done because of the diminishing copper stockpile, and to relieve workers from the increased burden of the silver dollar production called for in the Bland-Allison Act. The quality of the planchets improved considerably."

This information was hiding in papers relating to The Mint Act of March 3, 1871. The Act called for the redemption and recoinage of all Copper, Bronze, Copper-Nickel, and base metal coinage. Because the minor coinage have no legal tender status over ten cents, the coins tended to back up in bank vaults. The only way to get the coins back into circulation at that time was to ship it to the Mint and have it recoined. During March and June of 1871 alone the following copper based coinage was redeemed to the Mint:

	<u>Pieces</u>
Large Cents (pre 1857).....	1,005,215
Bronze Cents (1864-70).....	3,101,810
Bronze Two Cents (1864-70).....	1,272,016

This two month accumulation alone would net 9.3 million new bronze cents (1 large cent would recoin into 3.69 small cents - see below). There is reason to believe that bronze for the entire mintage of small cents from 1871-1877 (56 Million coins) could have been supplied completely by melting earlier bronze one cent and two cent pieces. Large cents also supplemented the supply, but not as much as it had done in the years 1864-1871.

The source of the copper in this earlier period, prior to the Act of 1871, is revealed by Mint Director James Pollack who in advancing the need for the 1871 recoinage Act mentioned "We have all but exhausted our supply of old coppers..." This statement shows that the Mint had been supplying its copper needs with old Large cents and Half cents redeemed during the issuance of the Flying Eagle Cent.

Do the mintage figures support this conclusion? 116 million cents and 44 million two cent pieces were minted

between 1864 and 1870. If we count the two cent piece mintage as a cent equivalent (mintage X 2) we have a total of 204 million cent equivalents minted from 1864 to 1870.

How many Large cents would be needed to supply the copper for this mintage? To answer that question we must first find out how many small cents can be made from the copper in 1 large cent. The amount of bronze in 1 small cent is 3.11 grams. The copper in the same cent is 95% of the gross weight. $3.11 \times .95 = 2.95$ grams of pure copper for each small cent. The typical large cent contains 10.89 grams of copper. To find out how many small cents could be produced from 1 large cent we divide the small cent into the large cent ($10.89 \text{ grams} / 2.95 \text{ grams} = 3.69$). 1 large cent yielded 3.69 small cents.

The mintage of 204 million cent equivalents could be produced by about 55 million large cents ($204 / 3.69 = 55.28$). The total mintage of large cents from 1793-1857 is about 154 million pieces. 88 million of those were struck after 1836. Without even counting Half Cents I think it is entirely within reason to conclude that the large cent and half cent supplies could have kept the Mint actively producing small cents until 1870.

The profit of this recoinage is another fact to consider. By transforming large cents into small cents the Mint made more than \$1.5 million. Probably the first major windfall profit in the Mint's history.

All this also accounts for the scarcity of the 1866 to 1872 Indian cents, as they are much scarcer than their original mintage figures reflect.

I hope you do not mind this divergence from the typical "Presidents letter", I guess I just can't resist the chance to put my 2 cents worth in. (A Flying Eagle Cent and an Indian cent, of course).

- Rick Snow, President

EDITOR'S COMMENT -

Quite a few members have written, offering some excellent suggestions with regard to our Club and the Ledger. I thought that I would pass along some of their thoughts and comments to you:

- Advertising Director
- Articles on Possible Sleepers
- Bi-Monthly Publication
- Comprehensive Grading Information
- Information for Beginners
- Mail Bid Auction
- More Classified Ads
- Notice of Upcoming Important Sales/Auctions
- Price Guide to Varieties and Regular Issues
- Questions and Answers
- Rarity Rating Survey
- Recruitment Program - One Year Free Membership
- Regional Meetings
- Youth Program

All of these ideas (and many more) are great! Some we can implement immediately, some require additional assistance - such as a mail bid auction - , and still other requests - such as a bi-monthly publication - require growth in our membership. All and all, however, we are on the right track. If anyone would care to lend a hand, contact Rick, Xan or myself.

- Larry R. Steve, Editor

ANNOUNCEMENTS -

- The deadline for articles, advertising and other items of interest for the July, 1992 issue of the Ledger is June 15, 1992.

IMPORTANT: Please note that all such items to be published, including classified ads, should be mailed directly to the Editor. If you mail them to Xan or Rick, they might not be forwarded in time for inclusion. The address is as follows:

Editor
Longacre's Ledger
P.O. Box 291
Jarrettsville, MD 21084

- Ray Slaughter, a member of our Club, has made a generous contribution of a video tape entitled "Indian Cent Varieties". The taping was made at one of the Florida United Numismatists Educational Seminars this past January. Chris Pilliod is the speaker and discusses a number of varieties during a slide presentation.

Any member interested in viewing this tape (two week viewing privilege), please submit your request to the address above along with payment of \$4.00, payable to the Club, to cover the cost of postage and handling.

- Plans are being made for the annual Fly-In Club meeting at the Orlando ANA convention. Please plan to attend. Details as to date and time will be announced in the July issue of the Ledger.
 - Chris Pilliod is the first recipient of The Jim Johnson Literary Award. His article, "A Review of Doubled Dies in The Indian Cent Series", was voted best for 1991. Congratulations Chris.
-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS -

IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS BY SOME OF OUR MEMBERS, WE ARE INTRODUCING THIS NEW FEATURE - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. QUESTIONS WILL BE PRINTED IN ONE ISSUE, WITH RESPONSES SOLICITED FROM OTHER MEMBERS TO BE PRINTED IN THE FOLLOWING ISSUE. ANY MEMBER WHO HAS A PARTICULAR QUESTION ABOUT ANY ASPECT OF FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT THEM TO:

EDITOR
LONGACRE'S LEDGER
P.O. Box 291
JARRETTSVILLE, MD 21084

Have you considered a Question/Answer page for "Longacre's Ledger"? There are a few things I'd like to know. I've read that 20 or so years ago a lot of brown Unc. Indian cents were cleaned and retoned. How can one tell if he has any retoned cents? Also I'd like to see photos of 1864 regular and pointed bust cents and also 1886 Type I & II varieties. I'm sure our members can come up with some very interesting questions and answers.

- David Burns
F-169

Yes I have. This is something that has been requested by several members, and so this feature is being introduced, beginning with this issue.

Before I continue, I want to emphasize that it is not my intention to answer all the questions, but to present the questions for response. Therefore, anyone care to answer the question about retoned cents?

Regarding your request for photos ...



1864 BZ
Hub of 1860-64
"Rounded bust"

1864-L
Hub of 1864-86
"Pointed bust"

Note that the tip of the bust is rounded on the Hub of 1860-64, while it is pointed on the Hub of 1864-86. It should also be noted that the letter "L" was added to the Hub of 1864-86.



1886 Type I
Hub of 1864-86



1886 Type II
Hub of 1887-1909

Note that the last feather of the headdress points between the "I" and "C" of "AMERICA" on the Hub of 1864-86, while it points between the "C" and "A" on the Hub of 1887-1909.

- Larry R. Steve
F-2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Cont.) -

I recently joined the Fly-In club and am enjoying the first journals. I have a question about a variety that I can't seem to find out much about. Maybe you can help me. I have a VF 1860 cent with a pointed bust. I have heard that it is rare but I don't know how rare or what it is worth. Do you know anything about this one? Also, I have 2 different varieties of 1864-L's with repunched dates and letters. One of them has a repunched 1 & 8 as well as some letters on the obverse. The other one is more noticeable on the 1 & 8 but less on the letters. One is XF and the other is AU. Do these varieties affect their rarity and value? I also have an 1867 which appears to have a recut 1. I would appreciate anything you can tell me about these coins, but I'm particularly curious about the 1860. Thanks for your help.

- Bob Masterson
F-399

Regarding your 1860 with a pointed bust, I am aware of two varieties for this date with this feature. The first has a perfect R in AMERICA and the second has an open or disjointed R which I refer to as AME'K'ICA. The obverse die for both of these is reported to be from the hub of 1859, with a Proof die being used for the second variety. Breen lists this variety as being very rare without distinction of the aforementioned difference; the second variety is more difficult to find. Interest in this variety is increasing as more people become aware of its existence.

I have several different varieties for 1864-L (seven to be exact - there are probably more). It's somewhat difficult to determine which of these you may

have without examining the coin or without a more detailed description. Is the underlying 1 & 8 north or south of the final date position? Can you see a full serif (top) of the 1, or is the top loop of the 8 inside the lower loop of the second 8, etc.? Chris Pilliod is our examiner/authenticator and could tell you more. There is also a growing interest in these varieties.

Again it is difficult to determine which 1867 you may have without further description or examination.

Variety and rarity go hand-in-hand; that is, if you can identify a variety and then search for another without success, then it may be rare to some degree. Your searching, of course, would need to be somewhat extensive.

Rarity, however, does not necessarily mean that the coin is considerably more valuable. Value in this regard is determined more by the interest in the variety. If there is no interest in a particular variety, then the coin is worth no more than that of a regular issue. Nonetheless, most varieties are of some interest and as such command a slight premium at the very least.

- Larry R. Steve
F-2

COMMENTS AND CONTROVERSY -

I am confident of my grading up to MS60, after that I'm not sure.

Being an old timer and with less free money than I would have liked, it was necessity that compelled me to handle many more circulated than uncirculated coins.

With the change over to clad or sandwich coins in 1965 with the exceptions of the 40% silver Kennedy Halves, I had little to no interest in this type coinages.

At the same time that our new coinage was uninteresting, all our old coinage was being sold by bushel baskets as silver melt junk. It made no difference if it was beautiful Franklin Mint Medals or high grade Walkers, Franklins, Mercuries or even Barbers, the melt value was greater than the Numismatic Values as but very few were interested in other than B.U. Rolls or B.U. Singles.

So we made "due" with what he had and/or could get. Our Buy-Sell or Trades amounted to whatever the customer had to offer.

As the old saying goes, "The more things change, the more things stay the same". We have now come the full circle. Prices and coins in lower grades are now priced at the levels of many years ago.

The only real difference in grading and in pricings have come from the Uncirculated Market. Collectors, Dealers, Investors and Brokers eyesight has improved so tremendously that there are now 11 grades of Uncirculated with a high and low end to each grade.

If you take the large size Morgan Silver Dollar and set alongside the various Grading Books, you can follow the wear progression about two grades and then you start looking for abrasions, strike, luster, friction, bagmarking, digs, dents, slash, dings or any other unsightly markings to reduce the gradings. If you don't find too many, go on to the next grade. Remember always to have a B.U. or Proof coin alongside to refer to periodically.

This then brings us to copper coinages of which I have been closely associated for over 7 years. P.C.I., P.C.G.S., N.G.C. and others that slab coinages leave me in great self doubt. Written descriptions make the A.U. coins sound better than any of the first three grades of Mint State. Then I seek the MS60 - MS61 - MS62 - and MS63 coins at every Dealers Tables, at every Show that I attend.

Since they are not mine, they can be properly, and fairly, graded. AND, most of the times I can't tell the difference. If anything, some of the MS63 coins are not, in my way of grading, as good as some of the MS60 or 61.... Most times I wonder how the silver or copper ever made MS60 coin evaluation.

And what gets me even moreso is that I see MS64 BROWN cents. Can this be? Look further and find PROOF 64 BROWN. Just when does natural Mint State Luster come into consideration?

All the Best

H.G. Tom Crogan
F-42

THE CONTROVERSIAL FEATHERED HEADDRESS

by Dr. George R. Conger

There was a measure of excitement and criticism in numismatic circles when James B. Longacre designed his first coin with a woman pictured on the obverse wearing a feathered headdress. The drama began in 1854 when the Mint was faced with the challenge of coming up with a three-dollar gold piece. It fell to Longacre, the Chief Engraver, to fashion an appropriate design for the unusual issue.

Longacre reflected on this challenge in his personal papers reproduced in Don Taxay's book, The U.S. Mint and Coinage, pp. 210-211:

"I have rarely, if ever felt more perplexity in determining on the nature of a device appropriate to the issue, than in respect to the intended coin of the value of three dollars - Its approximation in size and weight of necessity, to coin already in use, and extensively so - of the value of two and one half dollars, known as the 'quarter eagle,' make it important that it should bear a distinctive character, in the device and inscription, which should be peculiarly striking, and obvious in order to prevent, or guard against the danger in circulation of passing or receiving one piece for the other...It does not fall into the regular series or multiples of the other denominations which constitute the national currency; and it is therefore anomalous, excepting only the three cent coin."

Longacre's solution was to place on the obverse a beautiful classical head wearing a feathered tiara which he named his "Indian princess". On the reverse he placed a composite wreath of cotton, corn, tobacco and wheat surrounding the designation of the denomination. He made the coin somewhat wider and thinner than the other gold coins so that the difference between them might be easy to identify by touch.

Once in circulation the Indian princess \$3 gold piece was universally accepted and admired. Nevertheless, criticism from some quarters arose concerning the design of the obverse. On this topic, Longacre wrote a letter to the Director of the Mint, James Ross Snowden, dated August 21, 1858 (at about the

time he was designing the 1858 pattern Indian Cent), in which he stated: "I am led to these remarks, not from the fact that some injustice has been done to my position, by the want of a correct understanding and proper discrimination on the part of those who assume the right of public criticism (this being a casualty to which those who are called to serve the public in places of higher importance are equally subjected) but from expressions coming from authority to which I am more sensitive..." He was, of course, alluding to criticism received from others within the Mint, some Congressman and, perhaps, Snowden himself.

Longacre continued to write his letter to Snowden:

"I allude more especially to the design on the obverse... Why should we in seeking a type for the illustration or symbol of a nation that need not hold itself lower than the Roman virtue or the Science of Greece; prefer the barbaric period of a remote and distant people, from which to draw an emblem of nationality: to the aboriginal period of our own land?... Why not be American from the spring-head within our own domain? ...From the copper shores of Lake Superior to the silver mountains of Potosi, from the Ojibwa to the Araucanian, the feathered tiara is as characteristic of the primitiveness of our hemisphere, as the turban is of the Asiatic. Nor is there anything in its decorative character, repulsive to the association of Liberty, with the intelligent American."

Critics of the Indian bonnet on the head of a woman received renewed energy in their efforts to subvert Longacre's design when rumors began to spread concerning the head on the coin itself. The story about Sarah, Longacre's daughter, serving as the engraver's model added fuel to the fire. Using the head of a living American on a national coin unheard of at that time, let alone the head of an unknown; a relative of the person who designed the coin. How dare the engraver be so arrogant!

On this point, Joy Goforth in an article entitled "Who came first? Goddess, Sarah or Indian?" [Coin World, January 4, 1984, p. 13], quotes Snowden in a letter dated November 4, 1858, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, as saying:

"The obverse...presents an ideal head of America - the drooping plumes of the North American Indian give it the character of North America...and that so far from being modeled on any human features in the Longacre family, or any Indians, these were based squarely on the classical profiles on ancient sculpture...In any event, the feathered headdress was certainly intended in at least two instances to be that of the Indian, the artists at the Mint evidently not realizing the absurd incongruity of placing this most masculine attribute of the warrior brave on the head of a woman." [emphasis added]

Goforth went on to observe: "This 'absurd incongruity' may have been a deliberate abstraction on Longacre's part - from the headdress of a warrior to the feathered bonnet of an Indian goddess of Liberty - an idealization of both head and headdress..."

The Philadelphia Mint had invested a lot of time, energy and money in the design for those coins. But here, on the threshold of the Indian Cent becoming sanctioned for release, people in high places were again challenging the wisdom of using a feathered bonnet on the head of a non-Indian, and a woman at that - a woman who was a real, living person; the daughter of an arrogant engraver. The Mint's investment and credibility were at stake. This was a serious situation, indeed.

In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury (cited above) Snowden reveals what this author believes to have been the strategy of the Mint at that time. So as to avoid a battle on several fronts, Snowden decided to argue only the questions of a feathered headdress. It was his contention and the position of the Mint that the head was not the head of Sarah Longacre. Mint employees took that stand and Longacre himself never addressed the issue.

This stance proved to be a problem in later years for those who attempted to prove that Sarah was indeed the model for Longacre's designs for his goddess of Liberty coronet on the \$20 and \$1 gold coins struck in 1849; the 3-cent nickel in 1865; the \$3 gold Indian princess authorized in 1853; the 1849 gold \$1; and the Indian Head penny. I happen to believe that Sarah was the model for those five coins. Furthermore, I believe

that protestations to the contrary on the part of those associated with the Mint back then were made in defense of their feathered-headdress position and not a true attempt to discredit the Sarah theory beyond that heated period. They wanted to eliminate the criticism associated with Sarah so that they could concentrate on their arguments in favor of using the feathered tiara and war bonnet on certain coins. What may have been expedient at the time for one pedestrian issue has proven to be a disservice to history in this other area.

Be that as it may. The Mint's strategy worked. Criticism concerning the feathered bonnet waned and the Indian cent we cherish today was authorized by Congress. For this we collectors are grateful.

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THE COPPER-NICKEL INDIAN CENTS

by Bill Weikel, Ph.D.

When I think of copper-nickel Indian Cents, I think of the coins produced from 1860 to early 1864. However, the 1859 Indian Cent, which was a one year type coin with the laurel wreath and no shield on the reverse should also be included in this short six coin series. Designed by James Barton Longacre and produced only at the Philadelphia Mint, the coins weighed 4.67 grams and like the earlier Flying Eagle Cents, were composed of 88% copper and 12% nickel, with a diameter of 19mm. (A guide Book of United States Coins, 1991). Because of striking difficulties with the 1859 cent, mint director Colonel James Ross Snowden ordered Longacre to create a reverse design that would produce a better strike, hence the change in 1860 to the oak wreath and small shield at 12 o'clock (Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins, 1988).

The copper-nickel cent composition came about primarily due to the efforts of one man, Joseph Wharton. Wharton, a Philadelphia-area entrepreneur had huge interests in nickel mines with little outlet for his metal. He had been a childhood friend of Snowden and used this along with his significant influence with Congress and other politicians of the time, to successfully lobby for the new alloy in 1856. On February 21, 1857, it became law that new small cents (Flying Eagles) would be produced using the new alloy of copper and nickel. President Lincoln came to office and appointed James Pollock as mint director. Pollock was against using the increasingly expensive and hard to strike nickel in coinage. In 1863, the mint had used 32 tons of primarily Wharton's nickel to produce almost 50 million cents. As had happened twice in the past, the cents now were costing more to manufacture than they were worth. Pollock successfully lobbied for the use of "French bronze" as the new alloy for one and two-cent coins and on April 22, 1864 this new law went into effect. Although Wharton may have lost a battle, he won the war. He continued to use his Congressional influence and by 1865, plans were underway to strike three and five cents coins from an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel. Both coins by the way, were also designed by Longacre. The five cent coin of this alloy remains with us today and although only one-quarter

nickel, the name "nickel" endures. Wharton continued to influence Mint and Treasury officials and Members of Congress over the next thirty years and died a tremendously wealthy man.

The "white pennies", "nicks", or "nickels" that we call copper-nickel Indians, were popular with the public and were hoarded throughout the Civil War. These coins however were not legal tender until an act of 1965! The obverse design for the new coins most likely portrayed a classic Greek goddess from the sculpture Venus Accroupie or "Crouching Venus", from a display in a Philadelphia museum. Her facial features are obviously not Native American and the name of coin derived from the Indian-style headdress that she wears. The model for the coin was not as some believed, the young Sarah Longacre since this design appeared in Longacre's sketchbooks prior to her birth. With the reverse modifications of 1860, the coin stayed almost identical, with a few exceptions until its replacement with the Lincoln Cent in latter 1909. Small but notable changes occurred in 1864 when the designer's initial "L" was added to the ribbon, as was a sharper, pointed bust. In late 1886, the last feather in the bonnet was repositioned to point to the "C A" in America, previously it pointed to the "I C".

Circulated examples of the copper-nickel Indians are plentiful today, thanks in part to the hoarding of genuine cents during the war, when tokens and "shinplasters" circulated freely. Redbook figures (1991) show mintage of: 36,400,000 cents for 1859; 20,566,000 cents for 1860; a series low of 10,000,000 for 1861; 28,075,000 for 1862; 49,840,000 for 1863 and 13,740,000 for 1864. The cents of 1861 and 1864 command a premium based on the lower mintage figures. Examples of these coins can be purchased in "Good" condition from about \$2.50 for the common dates to about \$13.00 for the somewhat scarcer 1861 and 1864. Uncirculated examples generally start at about \$75.00 depending on the date and actual grade. Copper-nickel proofs are another story, with relatively few crossing the auction block each year. Only rarely does one see an 1859 or 1864 in proof. The other dates while somewhat less elusive, are perhaps seen a few times a year at the larger auctions. This year for example, I have handled hundreds of proof Indian cents, including three 1856's, but only one copper-nickel proof, an 1862. Breen in his book, Walter

Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins, 1722 - 1989 (1989), writes "... the 1860 proof cent is rare though not quite in a class with 1859. Only a few dozen can be traced ... numerous deceptive first strikes are in collections ... authenticating (copper-nickel) purported proofs is a nightmarish task..." (p.115). In my experience, all of the copper-nickel proofs are scarce, with the 1862 probably being the least so. All command a price premium with the cheapest according to the Grey Sheet selling wholesale at \$250.00 in Proof 60 - if one can be found! An 1859 in Proof 65 lists at about \$5000, but this listing is of little practical value since they are so rarely encountered. Many of the better grade copper-nickel proofs fetch more at auction than the more coveted 1856 Flying Eagle pattern and are often several times more scarce.

Varieties exist. Breen's # 1945, 1859 obvious double date is extremely rare with only 4-6 being reported by Breen. The Breen # 1947, 1860 with pointed versus the common rounded tip of the bust is also very rare. There is a true (Breen # 1952) 1863 proof with a reeded edge, but with only about 4 suspected to exist, don't expect to cherry-pick one at your next coin show! Beware of 1863 business strikes with reeding applied after the coin left the mint. Another exceedingly rare specimen is Breen's # 1953, an 1863 with "L" and pointed bust, most likely a re-strike from about 1864 - 1865 and again an estimated population of 4 or 5.

The copper-nickel Indian cents were an interesting prelude to a series that lasted for 50 years and still provides today's numismatists with both excitement and challenge. I would hope that you share your "finds" and knowledge of this interesting series with all of us through this journal.

BILL WEIKEL, Ph.D. is a college professor and owner of OLD KENTUCKY COIN. He specializes in Indian Cents and Early Type Coins.

OLD KENTUCKY IS BUYING

* * * NEW ADDRESS * * *

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THE FINEST SET OF FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS - PART 1

by Ronald W. Neuman



1899 MS-68 RED
Finest KNOWN

Photo courtesy of Superior Galleries

Many of us have experienced the thrill of completing a set of coins that we have been working on for a number of months (or even years!). The closer we get to finishing the set the more determined we are to find those last few pieces. Such excitement is what makes coin collecting a fun hobby.

What a challenge it would be to assemble the "FINEST" set of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. This set would be truly magnificent display. Such a set would be comparable to the finest set of Morgan dollars recently displayed by the Profession Coin Grading Service (PCGS). In reviewing recent auction catalogs many high grade Indians have been offered but never a landmark set such as the Finest set of Standing Liberty Quarters, sold at auction for the sum of \$522,000 in the May, 1990 Superior Galleries, "Father Flanagan's Boys Home Sale".

The difficulty in assembling the Finest set of Flying Eagle and Indians would be immense. In reviewing the PCGS and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) population reports there are 21 dates that are unique in their respective highest grade.

Realistically the chances of one person accumulation all of the finest known examples is probable remote, but I thought it would be interesting to determine what coins would be included in the set and an estimate of the market value.

I researched numerous auction catalogs and price lists to estimate the market value of the coins. However, it should be noted that the majority of the finest knowns have not traded in recent years. The fact is someone may very well be putting together the "Finest" set! The market values used in this analysis are my best estimates based on the information currently available.

The December 1, 1991 PCGS and NGC population reports were used for my analysis. These reports have not changed a great deal over the twelve months. This can probable be explained by the fact that the true supply of GEMS is very low and some Gems are residing in raw sets that have been off the market for many years. I am aware of a few Gem sets displayed in Capital holders and until sold probably never will be submitted to the grading services.

There are certainly a few GEM Indians to be accounted for but the fact is the true supply of fully struck RED GEMS is rare.

The table below highlights the finest set of Mint State Indians. This will be followed by date by date analysis. A later article will review the Proof Flying Eagle and Indians.

THE FINEST SET OF MINT STATE FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS

Date	Mintage	MS Grade	Grading Service	Combined Population	Estimated Value
1856	600	66	PCGS	1	\$ 48,000
1857	17.4 Mil.	66	PCGS	4	7,000
1858 SL	24.6 Mil.	66	PCGS/NGC	12	7,500
1858 LL	Incl. above	66	PCGS/NGC	Incl. above	7,500
1859	36.4 Mil.	66	PCGS	5	4,500
1860	20.5 Mil.	67	PCGS	2	3,500
1861	10.1 Mil.	68	PCGS	1	15,000
1862	28.0 Mil.	67	PCGS/NGC	2	3,500
1863	49.8 Mil.	66	PCGS/NGC	6	1,500
1864 CN	13.7 Mil.	67	PCGS/NGC	1	3,500
1864 BR	39.2 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS/NGC	2	2,750
1864 L	Incl. above	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	13	2,000
1865	35.4 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	6	1,200
1866	9.8 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	1	1,500
1867	9.8 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	1	1,500
1868	10.2 Mil.	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	13	1,000
1869	6.4 Mil.	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	10	1,200
1869/9	Incl. above	65 RB	PCGS/NGC	Incl. above	2,000
1870	5.2 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	2	2,500
1871	3.9 Mil.	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	4	1,500
1872	4.0 Mil.	66 RB	NGC	1	1,500
1873 Open 3	11.6 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	8,000
1874	14.1 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	2	2,500
1875	13.5 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	2	2,500
1876	7.9 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	8,000
1877	852,000	66 RED	PCGS	1	8,000
1878	5.7 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	9,000
1879	16.2 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	6,000
1880	38.9 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	2,500
1881	39.2 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS/NGC	3	2,500
1882	38.5 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	2	2,500
1883	45.5 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	8	2,500
1884	23.2 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	2	2,750
1885	11.7 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	4	1,000
1886	17.6 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	2	1,000
1887	45.2 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	5	1,000
1888	37.4 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	2	1,000
1889	48.8 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	1	1,000

THE FINEST SET OF MINT STATE FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS

Date	Mintage	MS Grade	Grading Service	Combined Population	Estimated Value
1890	57.1 Mil.	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	15	450
1891	47.0 Mil.	65 RED	PCGS/NGC	18	450
1892	37.6 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	2	900
1893	46.6 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	9	900
1894	16.7 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	9	1,200
1895	38.3 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS/NGC	12	800
1896	39.0 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	1	850
1897	50.4 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	2,750
1898	49.8 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	2,500
1899	53.6 Mil.	68 RED	PCGS	1	15,000
1900	66.8 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	2	2,500
1901	79.6 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	2,500
1902	87.3 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	4	750
1903	85.0 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	21	2,500
1904	61.3 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	2	2,500
1905	80.7 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	6	750
1906	96.0 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	4	750
1907	80.7 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	2,500
1908	108.0 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	14	750
1908-S	1.1 Mil.	66 RED	PCGS	8	2,000
1909	14.3 Mil.	67 RED	PCGS	1	3,000
1909-S	309,000	67 RED	PCGS	1	4,000

TOTAL SET

\$232,000

AN EXCITING NEW INDIAN CENT DOUBLED DIE

by Christopher F. Pilliod

Last fall, I attended a large coin show in Dearborn, Michigan. It was the Michigan State Show over Thanksgiving that always draws a lot of dealers and a good deal of fresh material for the interested collector. One of the dealers there was Dorothy Johnson, a Fly-In member who specializes in Indian Cents. She had flown in from Texas.

It was enjoyable pouring through her stock of Indians. There was a plethora of pristine Indians -- and many tougher dates. This was the first I'd met her, so it was a real treat to go through all this fresh material. Upon reviewing an AU 1870 I noticed it was nicely doubled in LIBERTY as well. However, the coin was cleaned and difficult to discern because of this.

I hesitated on the piece, but took her business card with a note on it. Later I wrote her a letter asking to review the coin again. She complied and sent the coin with a note that the piece was on consignment and that the consignor decided not to part with the coin. His name is Kirk Taylor and he deserves credit as the owner of the discovery piece. I was disappointed that I hadn't purchased the piece earlier.

A photo shows probable Class IV doubling in LIBERTY with a moderate to wide spread in nearly all the letters. Although not as widely spread as the Type I tripled obverse die, the doubling is "deeper" and therefore shows more noticeably. It is probably noticeable in grades down to XF40.

Thus far, this discovery piece is the only specimen that has come into light. As such, it is likely going to be considerably rarer than the Type I.

Although it should not be used as a diagnostic, the reverse on this piece showed doubling on parts of "ONE CENT".

1870 Doubled Die Obverse



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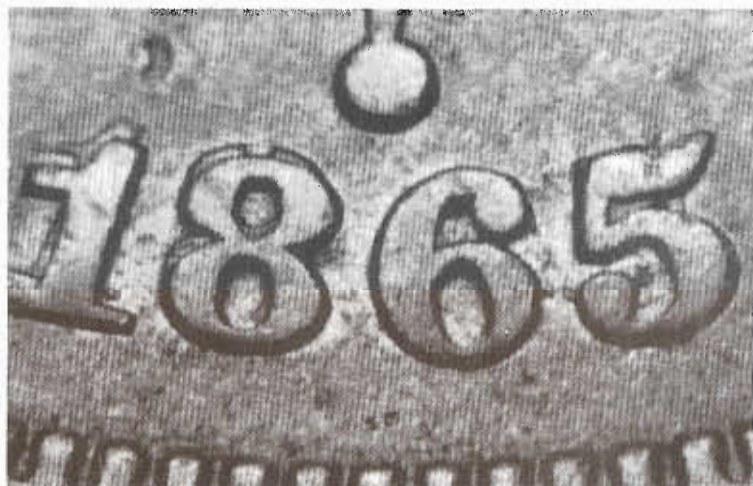
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A COMPARISON OF THE 1865/4 INDIAN CENT WITH THE 1865/4 TWO-CENT PIECE

by Frank Leone

EDITOR'S PREFACE: FRANK LEONE, A MEMBER OF CONECA AND THE FLY-IN CLUB, HAS JUST RECENTLY COMPLETED A BOOK ON TWO-CENT PIECES (ANOTHER COIN DESIGNED BY JAMES B. LONGACRE). DURING HIS RESEARCH HE EXAMINED THE POSSIBLE OVERDATES FOR THAT SERIES. SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK WITH FRANK AND TO PREVIEW A PORTION OF HIS BOOK ON THIS SUBJECT. WE COMPARED NOTES AND EXCHANGED PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE 1865/4 FANCY 5 VARIETY FOR BOTH SERIES. FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXCERPTS FROM HIS BOOK, OTHER CORRESPONDENCE AND PHOTOS WITH ACCOMPANYING NOTES WHICH I BELIEVE YOU WILL FIND INTERESTING:

"There has been much said concerning the existence of an 1865/1864 two-cent piece. ... a photo ... can be seen ... here."



"It is very obvious from the photo ... that there is some strong repunching evident. ... As shown in the previous section concerning date logotypes the 1864 style punches used were completely different from those of 1865 and therefore the initially punched "18" could not be that of an 1864 punch. ..."

"The close up photo of the 5 in Cherry Pickers' II has an arrow pointing to what is supposed to be the underlying upright of the 4 beneath the 5. I happen to have purchased that coin from J.T. and shown here are photos of that coin given to me by J.T. himself."



"The photo clearly shows all the marking around the 5 and at first glance it certainly would appear as though there was a 4 under there. However, as was shown previously, date logo punches can be damaged and this is exactly what has happened here."

"The group of photos that follow*, on this and the following page, are coins from 1865 dies all bearing these same "overdate characteristics" caused by the same damaged logo punch. It is the date position in comparison to the "ball" of the shield and date repunching that most readily distinguishes these dies as being different from each other."

* ONE SUCH PHOTO IS SHOWN HERE - EDITOR.



"A general [partial] description of the punch which gave dies "overdate characteristics" would be as follows:

- 1) A "snake tongue" shape extending east from the lower loop of the 6.
- 2) A "rounded corner" shape extending west from the lower opening of the 5.
- 3) Recutting at the top of the 5."

THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS ARE FROM FRANK IN CORRESPONDENCE TO ME REGARDING THE 1865/4 FANCY 5 INDIAN HEAD CENT - EDITOR.

"You will notice that the Indian photo [see pg. 37, this issue of the Ledger - Editor] has the same markers as the "2c overdates". This is definitely not an overdate die. It would be impossible to place an 1865 punch over an existing 1864 dated die in exactly the same position - on two different series, at least 6 different times!"

"This is a coin that I feel can prove one of two things (or both):

- 1) It is from the same matrix as the 2c overdates and therefore we now know that 2c & Indians were made from the same matrices.
- 2) It is from the same punch used on "1865/4" 2c pieces which means that either:
 - a) The same punches were used for both 2c & Indian cent dies.
 - b) A 2c punch was inadvertently used on an Indian die or/ an Indian punch was inadvertently used on several 2c dies (the "5/4 overdate" dies.

I am unsure if it is possible to prove which one is true. I'll leave it at that."

EDITOR'S FINAL COMMENT: I WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND FRANK'S 2c REFERENCE BOOK TO THOSE INTERESTED IN VARIETIES. WHILE THE BOOK DOES NOT COVER FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENTS, AS SEEN ABOVE THERE ARE A GREAT DEAL OF SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE TWO SERIES. THE SECTION ON DATE LOGOTYPES ALONE IS MOST INFORMATIVE. ANYONE INTERESTED MAY OBTAIN A COPY FROM: FRANK LEONE, P.O. BOX 4393, COLLEGE POINT, NY 11365-4393; COST IS \$14.95 PPD.

HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Douglas W. Hill

A second doubled die variety of the 1870 Indian cent was discovered recently which deserves further attention. Doubling is visible to the north on every letter of LIBERTY and the spread is moderate to large, perhaps just a little smaller than the 1866 1-O-V. Kirk Taylor is the owner of the discovery piece which grades AU cleaned. To date no other examples are known. Chris Pilliod attributed the piece and classified it as 2-O-IV, an example of offset hub doubling. See Chris' article for photo. This variety is one to look for!

Again, every variety covered in this column showed an increase in population. This time the largest increases are in the 1870 1-O-IV (+9 for a total of 15), the 1873 1-O-III (+6 for a total of 45), and the 1873 2-O-III (+5 for a total of 22). Most of the 1870 1-O-IV discoveries are high grade examples. Two, an MS-64 red and an MS-63 red were found in the Bowers auction at the FUN show. Richard Chinchar also showed me an MS-62 red example at the FUN show which he cherrypicked in Ohio. Ken Hill has a PCGS MS-64 RB piece (unattributed) and Joe Haney has one which grades MS-60. Jim Wrzesinski cherrypicked an unattributed ANACS XF-45 piece at the FUN show and Wayne Moore has an XF-40.

Of the six additions to the 1873 1-O-III, two are uncirculated. A raw MS-62 brown (my grade) with some red tint sold in the Bowers auction at the FUN show for \$4,400 including the buyers commission. Also an MS-62 brown is listed in the PCGS January, 1992 population report. Among the circulated coins reported, ANACS lists another AU-50 in its January, 1992 population report and Carl Herkowitz writes that he has a VF example. Notable additions to the 1873 2-O-III variety are an XF cherrypicked by Arley Phillips, another XF cherrypicked by Ron Willinger, and a VF owned by Bill Affanato.

The remaining varieties showed only small increases. The 1866 1-O-V increased by 3, an XF-40 in the ANACS January, 1992 population report (a possible

double count) and two rough and porous VFs found by Chris Pilliod. Dave Broder cherrypicked an uncirculated, cleaned 1865 1-R-IV and I purchased an 1865 1-R-IV at the FUN show which ANACS slabbed as an AU-58. Ken Hill tells me that he has an 1887 1-O-V which grades XF-45 and an MS-60, cleaned 1880 1-O-IV. The single additions to the 1868 1-O-III and the 1891 1-O-IV are in low grade.

Looking at the table, you will notice that all 10 varieties are catalogued by class of doubling courtesy of Chris Pilliod. Chris wants to emphasize that several of the varieties could fit up to 3 different classes of doubling and that the current class designations are simply the most probable ones. Changes may be made in the future whenever appropriate. As such, the 1870 TDO, the 1870 DDO Type 2, the 1880 DDO, and the 1891 DDO are classified as Class IV "offset hub" doubled and tripled dies. The 1868 DDO receives the Class III "design hub doubling" designation.

	G-VC	F	VF	XF	AU	MS60-62	MS63	MS64	MS65	Tot	Pop.
1865 1-R-IV	3	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	10	?
1866 1-O-V	0	0	3	5	3	2	0	1	0	14	20
1868 1-O-III	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	7	?
1870 1-O-IV	0	0	2	3	3	3	1	3	0	15	?
1870 2-O-IV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	?
1873 1-O-III	9	4	6	8	9	6	0	3	0	45	70
1873 2-O-III	0	0	2	7	3	5	3	1	1	22	30
1880 1-O-IV	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	8	?
1887 1-O-V	5	4	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	17	30
1891 1-O-IV	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	?

This article is the fourth consecutive one to cover the population of the doubled and tripled dies listed in the table. While far from complete, I think that the data compiled to date can give us some insight as to each varieties' rarity. I plan to continue coverage of these doubled and tripled dies, so please keep writing and calling whenever you run across one. However, I also want to start a second table which will follow the more important over dates and repunched dates and even some doubled dies that I was unable to include in the first table. Specifically, I want to include the 1858/7

Flying Eagle, the 1865/4 plain 5, the 1865/4 fancy 5, the 1872/2 repunched date, the 1888/7 F/S 1¢-010, and the 1894/1894 repunched date. Please let me know if there are any varieties in addition to the above that you want included. I would like to stay away from dates which may have many similar varieties so that the cataloguing aspect doesn't become burdensome. For example, I think the 1857 "double eye" and the 1907 repunched date fall into this category. Anyway, let me know what you think.

While I don't intend to formally cover it in future articles, I want to tell you about the 1874 DDO that I ran across at the Daytona show in January. Doubling is to the left on LIB of LIBERTY. While the doubling is minor, it nevertheless is easily noticeable. The piece I saw was a cleaned AU. If you run across any others please contact me.

Thanks this time go to Tom Stott, Carl Herkowitz, Arley Phillips, Ron Willinger, Wayne Moore, Chris Pilliod, Ken Hill, Bill Affanato, Jim Wrzesinski, Richard Chinchar, Kirk Taylor, and Dave Broder. Please contact me at P.O. Box 1483 Winter Park, Florida 32790 or call 407-644-6923 if you have any information concerning the varieties covered in this column.

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THE 1865/4 CONTROVERSY

by Christopher F. Pilliod

I have just finished examining a high grade copy of a purported 1865/4 Indian Cent. This has long been declared to exist and is listed in Breen's encyclopedia. Up to now I have examined a number of copies claiming to be the 5/4 overdate but have not confirmed any of them. All were in my opinion either strictly repunched dates or "phantom fours".

However, the latest piece I examined can reasonably be considered an overdate specimen. The four has about the proper position alignment in the die. Also, the angle of the upright bar to the horizontal bar, although not perfectly aligned, is within the tolerance of my measuring equipment.

Before I unhesitatingly confirm it there are a number of factors which are mitigating, as follows:

- 1) The obverse die has a large number of deep die scratches. Obviously, the diemaker had a heavy hand during die preparation. Though not likely, it is possible he created an image of a "4" in the date area.
- 2) The coin I examined is a mid-die state piece. An early state in a high grade would be optimal for study.
- 3) The coin I examined had also been cleaned which takes away from the detail and sharpness of the finer points of a specimen.

If any member has a well preserved example of this die, I would very much appreciate reviewing it. My address is given.

Chris F. Pilliod
P.O. Box 12722
Fort Wayne, IN 46864

1865/4 Fancy 5



The F.IND.ERS™ REPORT

by Larry R. Steve

Chris' article on doubled dies in Vol. 1, No. 4 was an excellent piece deserving of the award that he received. Congratulations Chris! In fact, I rather liked the format used that much, that I have decided to use it for this article. The comments and placement of the photos were more "connected".

Considering that the Cover Photo for this issue is of an 1865/4 Fancy 5, I thought that it would be a good idea to present some other 1865's. There are many more varieties than are shown here, however, these are some of the more interesting ones. The place to begin is to first identify the difference between a Fancy 5 and a Plain 5 variety.

1865 Fancy 5. Notice that the top of the 5 is notched giving it a "fanciful" look; hence the name. Another characteristic is that the corner of the 5 is centered over the knob. The knob of the 6 is also rounded.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1865 Plain 5. This piece is sometimes referred to as a "flat top" 5 due to the flatness of the top when compared to that of the Fancy 5. Another characteristic is that the corner of the 5 is left-of-center in relation to the knob. Generally, the bottom of the knob of the 6 is flat. However, as shown in a later piece, there does appear to be a variety with a small rounded knob on the 6. Two other commonly found characteristics are: the spur to the right of the mid-point on the 8, and a short base on the 1.

I have found that the Plain 5 variety is actually scarcer than the Fancy 5; a view shared by some other Club members.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

18/865 Fancy 5. This next piece was submitted by Henry T. Hettger and shows a widely displaced 8 inside the upper loop of the final 8. This is a nice sharp variety and one to look for.



(Courtesy Henry T. Hettger, Photo by Chris Pilliod)

18/1865 Plain 5. Another nice piece to look for is this one. Both the 1 and 8 are sharply repunched as can be seen to the north. It should still remain visible in lower grades.



(Photo by Tom Mulvaney)

1865/865 Fancy 5. Another sharply repunched date is shown here. Although the 8 is only slightly visible inside the upper loop; both the 6 and 5 are clearly visible to the south.

This piece is one that has been recently added to the growing list of varieties.



(Photo by Chris Pilliod)

1865/1865 Plain 5. I generally prefer strong repunched dates as previously shown. However, I find this to be an interesting piece as the 6 appears to show a small rounded knob (see my comments above on the "generic" Plain 5 variety).

As I had mentioned before, I believe the Plain 5 variety is scarcer than the Fancy 5. Of the Plain 5 varieties that I have been able to locate, many seem to have some evidence of repunching. This would tend to make the "perfect" date even more difficult to find. The repunching on this piece shows below the tops of the digits.



(Photo by Tom Mulvaney)

1865/1864 Plain 5. This month's feature coin is the other so called 1865 overdate - the 1865/1864 Plain 5. As noted in the comments and observations of Frank Leone concerning the Fancy 5 variety (see article pg. 28), there is always a bit of controversy surrounding overdates. This variety is no exception. In many discussions that I have had with Chris, Rick and others, the differing views concerning this piece range from a "true" overdate, to that of a Plain 5 over Fancy 5, or simply that of a repunched date.

The underlying date on this piece is angled upward from left to right, rotated at the mid-date position. Thus, the serif of the underlying 1 is below that of the final position, while the top of the "4" is above the top corner of the 5. The 8 shows repunching inside the top loop, and the 6 shows evidence outside and slightly above.

The photo below was taken some time ago, and I do apologize for not having a close-up of the 5. I'll submit the coin to Chris and ask that he take one - to be presented in a later issue.



(Photo by Tom Mulvaney)

When researching pieces such as the one above (and others) it is important that as many specimens as possible be examined, and by more than one individual until a consensus is reached. Regardless of the outcome of such research, what does come through, by attempts to locate other specimens, is the finding that some of these pieces can be quite rare. It's the "thrill of the hunt" that one pursues. And in this context, and through the sharing of information with one another, comes the enjoyment aspect of the hobby.

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1873 DOUBLED LIBERTY (Sharply doubled Type 1). Certified in February by PCGS as a MS-60 Brown. PCGS was very tough on this coin as it previously sold raw in the Bowers & Merena James Brilliant sale in January as an MS-64 or better ("Possibly the Finest Known"). Only six coins have been certified in Uncirculated by PCGS. Extremely RARE! \$6,500.00. Ronald Neuman, P.O. Box 20772-I, Greenfield, WI 53220-0772. (414-546-2002).

1857 FE, Lettering style of 1856 - see 1983 ANA Counterfeit Detection Book, pgs. 42-43 - Have 3: ANA authenticated and graded MS-63, \$465; ANA auth. only, G-4, \$20; not ANA auth., F+, \$35. Kean Leiker, P.O. Box 2016, Garden Grove, CA, 92642

1894/1894 - ANA authenticated and graded XF-40, \$85; ANA auth only, G-4, \$20. Kean Leiker, P.O. Box 2016, Garden Grove, CA, 92642

INDIAN HEAD SALE: 1864-L, NGC MS 64 RB, \$399.00; 1869/9 XF-AU but has heavy corrosion \$125.00; 1901 PCGS MS 64 Full Red, \$89.00. Personal checks must clear. Kent R. Wright, Flying Eagle Coins, Wheeler Way, Bowie, Maryland 20715

1872/2 (NORTH), Sharp VF w/lt minor struck through in feathers, \$198, Chris Pilliod, P.O. Box 12722, Fort Wayne, IND 46864

WANTED TO BUY

VARIETIES WANTED: RPDs, overdates, doubled dies only, VF (Full LIBERTY) or better. Write first. Private collector, L. R. Steve, P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, MD 21084

PLEASE SELL your off center, double struck, and other major error FE and Indian cents to me. Send description and price to: Xan Chamberlain, P.O. Box 915, Palo Alto, CA 94302. All correspondence answered. CONECA member.

WANTED FOR my personal set: ALL PCGS - 1862 MS-65, 1863 MS-65, All 65 or 66 REDS! 1867, 1882, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1896, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1909. Coins must be high-end for the grade w/lt sharp strikes, excellent eye-appeal and no spotting. Paying high premiums for the above. Please call or write with quote. Ronald Neuman, P.O. Box 20772-I, Greenfield, WI 53220-0772. (414-546-2002).

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name (Type or print) _____

Address _____

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Check the description which best describes you:

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My collection interests: _____

Dues: \$15.00 per calendar year. Those who join during the year will receive all Journals published for that year.

I hereby apply for membership in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society and agree to abide with its By-Laws.

Signature _____

Date _____

Send Application and check payable to:

Fly-In Club
c/o Xan Chamberlain, Secretary
P.O. Box 915
Palo Alto, CA 94302

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the collectors of small cents minted prior to the Lincoln design. Its intent is to foster a fraternal association among its members for the purpose of numismatic study, promotion and the sharing of knowledge about these coins.

It is a democratic organization and, with the exception of the Publisher/Editor (whose position is based upon qualifications), the Officers are elected by a simple majority of the members of the Society.

The Society's official publication, *Longacre's Ledger*, is produced quarterly (January, April, July and October) and is distributed to all members in good standing.

Additional copies for members and non-members alike can be obtained at a cost of \$4.50 per issue, subject to availability.

Articles, advertising, Letters to the Editor and other items of interest for possible inclusion in the Ledger should be directed to:

Editor
Longacre's Ledger
P.O. Box 291
Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084

The deadline for any such item is the 15th of the month preceding the publication date.

CHERRYPICKERS' GUIDE SOLD OUT

Bill Fivaz and I wish to extend our thanks to all who have supported our work with the Cherrypickers' Guide. The success of the book has been greater than our highest expectations.

As of this date, we have sold out the entire 5000+ copies of the second edition. However, some distributors still have copies remaining. If any readers are having trouble locating a copy, simply send a SASE to either Bill or me and we will send you a list of retailers or suppliers who have copies available. The address for Bill Fivaz is P. O. Box 15487, Savannah, GA 31416-2187.

We are currently looking for additions for a possible third edition, which may be published in 1993. If any readers have some coins which they feel may be worthy of inclusion in an upcoming edition, we would very much like to hear from them. Please include a SASE.

Thanks again to all who have contributed, and thanks to all who have enjoyed the book. Have fun and happy hunting.

J. T. Stanton
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